



VOL IX.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1809.

[No. 2525.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

COTTON.

50 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON,
for sale by the subscriber, at a very mod-
erate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand
volumes, or single one.

Plastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—

Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

Also,

A general assortment of
Dr. Bee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

Dr. Rogers' Digestable Pulmonic
Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A few copies of the works of

FISHER AMES,

Compiled by a number of his friends—to
which are prefixed notices of his life and char-
acter. Price \$3 50 in boards.

May 17.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for
sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
boxes.

Also,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.

April 19.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

The following new Songs

SET TO MUSIC :

The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis,
The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke.
Price 25 cents.

The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung
by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. E.
Price 25 cents.

Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, ad-
ded to the new song of No, no, no, it
be so. Price 25 cents.

The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an
accompaniment for the piano forte, com-
posed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents
in a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a ball
m. Price 12 1-2 cts.

June 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CI-
PS, warranted of the very first quality
full contents.

real Maccouba Snuff,
Supper do Coarse and Fine,
10 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, is
of quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,
General Assortment as usual,
and WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES for sale

December 21.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLAS-
SES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the
western country, will sell the FARM on
which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles
from Alexandria, 9 from George Town fer-
ry, and about the same from the Potomac
bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in
a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, con-
taining about 470 acres, on which is a con-
venient dwelling house, large enough for a gen-
tle family, together with all the outhouses
suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of
apple trees of selected fruit, together with
different other fruit trees, a proportion of im-
proved meadow for the scythe, and a large
portion more may easily be made. Any per-
son inclined to purchase may know the terms
by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining
the said farm, or the subscriber on the pre-
mises.

E. Dulin. dts
June 9.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the decree of the hon. the
circuit court of the district of Columbia
for the county of Alexandria, the subscribers
will proceed to sell at public sale on the pre-
mises on Saturday the first day of July next,
for ready money, that three story BRICK
HOUSE situate on the south side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax & Water streets, for-
merly occupied by Adam S. Swoope, deceas-
ed.

Thomas Swann,
Edmund I. Lee,
COMMISSIONERS.
May 29.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northum-
berland court house, in the county of North-
umberland, and state of Virginia, on
TUESDAY, the fifth day of September
next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,

Five contiguous Plantations,
amounting together to about 2700 Acres,

SITUATE on the river Potomac, and
within about three miles of the court-
house. These estates formerly belonged to
Presley Thornton, Esq. and are the same on
which he lived. They have never been seen
by either of the subscribers; but it is under-
stood, that about 1700 acres of them are as
valuable low grounds as any on the river, and
a considerable part thereof heavily timbered.
The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and
the whole is well calculated for the production
of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small
grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The
waters are said to abound with excellent
fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water car-
riage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Bal-
timore, Alexandria, and the city of Wash-
ington; and as these estates possess several
good mill seats, with an abundance of water,
and a plentiful supply of timber, they must
be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons in-
clining to purchase, by Col. James Moore,
who lives on them, or by Samuel Blackwell,
Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms
of payment may be known a sufficient time
before the sale, by applying to either of them,
or to the subscriber in the city of Philadel-
phia.

W. M. LEWIS.
June 1—(8) dts

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust
from Lewis Summers, for the security
of Robert Moss, the subscriber will offer at
public sale, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May
next, on the premises, near William Pad-
get's tavern, in Fairfax county, a TRACT
OF LAND, situated on the new and old turn-
pike roads, about 5 miles from Alexandria,
containing 36 and quarter acres. A credit of
sixty and ninety days will be allowed.

R. I. Taylor, Trust.

—The sale of the above pro-
perty is postponed until Mon-
day the 26th June next.

May 30.

FOR SALE,

The handsome fast sailing Brig

Louisiana Packet,

Nine months old, burthen about
900 barrels, well found and in complete order
for sea. For terms apply to

Newton Keene.

Who has for sale, now landing from said ves-
sel,

30 hogsheads first qual. Molasses.

50 barrels Connecticut Pork.

15 tierces Rice.

30 bales New Orleans Cotton.

A few barrels and boxes first qual. Sugar.

50 boxes and half boxes Spanish Se-
gars.

50 pigs Lead—and

10,000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

June 23.

John G. Ladd.

Who has for sale, now landing from said ves-
sel,

75 tons Plaster of Paris.

May 29.

COFFEE & LOGWOOD.

THIS DAY LANDING from the schooner
Friendship, capt. Bell, from Barracoa, and
for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

45,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,

6 tons Logwood.

For Freight,

The Barque

EDWARD,

Moses Emery, Master;

Burthen about 2200 barrels, is an excellen-
t vessel in complete order, and daily expecte-
from an eastern port. For terms

Apply as above.

June 16.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers
and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-
street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of
goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dis-
pose of each and every article on the most
moderate terms.

May 2.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads
and barrels.

Molasses, West-india, and New-Englan

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip-

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herring

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Rayens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

New Publications.

FOR SALE
M. COTTON & STEWART's Booksellers.

CRANCH's Reports, 4 volumes.

Hening and Mumford's Reports.

Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers
of Estates.

East's Reports, volume 9.

Law's on Pleading.

American Pleader's Assistant.

Harrison's Chancery Reports.

Roberts on Frauds.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 1.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for approving the late conduct of the president of the U. States.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. GARDENIER said, that having been one of those who had looked up to the elevation of the present chief magistrate as one of the most calamitous events to this country that could take place, he rose to make that atonement which was in his power for that error. Yes, sir, (said Mr. G.) this tree from which I honestly expected so much bad fruit is bearing fruit of gladness and rejoicing for our country. I am not only willing but take pleasure in making this avowal. The first important act of the chief magistrate of the U. States is one, which, while it calls for the confidence of the nation, demands no less the expression of it by this house. Being of the old school, sir, I am not very much frightened at the speech—not from the throne; thank God we have none, and I hope we shall long be without any—but by the idea of the terrors which are carried in the countenance of the executive magistrate. If he would favor us with his presence to make his speech, my poor eyes would stand the dazzling glare of such an exhibition. Even in the British Parliament I have never seen in their debate that the minority have been abashed by it; for notwithstanding the speech, they have carried the terrors of their eloquence to the throne itself, and they have carried it by means of the answer to the speech from the throne. On that occasion it is that the rights of the minority are unrestrained; it is then that they speak to the throne in language of freemen—for the house of commons, elected by the people, though irregularly, constitute the democratic and consequently free part of the English constitution. If you were to exclude them from the right of expressing their opinion on public measures, they would say with great justice that an ancient and constitutional right was withheld from them. They would protest against any measures calculated to deprive them of the right of speaking with freedom of the measures of the ministry and king. The course which has been here pursued, in theory tho' pleasant to the eye, has in practice been a course which has fortified the executive magistrate, and built around him a wall which prevented approach, through which the measures of his administration could not be reviewed by any members of this house; because sooth, the house might be disposed to press a flattering reply upon him—but, in point of fact, that this minority, a strong ungovernable animal, might be muzzled. Your president was not unwilling to turn the delighted ear to the addresses of the citizens assembled in meetings; and at no time has he frowned with severity at that courtly adulation of the legislatures who have sung his own language in his own ears. He has thanked them for their patriotism, and republicanism too, in addressing him in this way. But if the executive magistrate was, under the good old practice, flattered by these addresses in answer to his speeches, it was here to be canvassed whether he was entitled to that license to be offered up by the majority; & I much doubt, when the praise of the majority was mixed up with the dispraise of the minority, if the latter did not prevail over the sweet. The practice of communicating by message was one I will not say gone into for the purpose of precluding debate, but the effect has been that if we ever did examine the measures of administration, we were obliged to examine them piece-meal. We could not take them all in one view to make that impression, which is so proper for keeping in check the executive branch of the government. There might have been an apology made for the late President of the U. States, which, if my late information be correct, could hardly be made for the present. I understand that in Great-Britain the king can speak but cannot write. Now I think it very well there that the king should have at least something to do in public concerns,

and inasmuch as he cannot write, let him speak (for the king of England was never remarkable for great natural gifts) what others have written for him. And if we have had a President of the United States who would write but could not speak, it was very well to reverse the usual order of proceeding under this government. Whenever sir, we have a President who can first write his speech and then deliver it to the house, I should like to see it, because it would shew our superiority as a nation in point of talents. I wish to put down monarchy, sir,—I am a republican, sir, and wish to shew the men who will live the slaves of monarchy that they have nothing to boast of. It is therefore with these views of the subject that I could have been very well satisfied to have seen revived the good old way of the executive magistrate of the people meeting the representatives of the people face to face. I should like to receive a communication from the executive, into which he could throw something of his own soul. On the other hand when a message is sent, what practical good result from the change? I presume to say none at all. The only principle on which it could be excused is that the President could not read it to so august a body as this. If this were the case, it might be excused, but on that principle alone.

However, sir, be the practice of the executive what it may I stand upon the rights of the house and I will never give up any portion of my right to speak of public men and public measures. I am rejoiced therefore, that the gentleman from Virginia has laid before the house the resolution now under debate, because it enables us not to sing to the executive, but to bring back to this house the right, which it ought never to have parted with, of animadverting upon the course of public measures, upon things which have passed. I would not tie myself down to approve the conduct of the President, be it what it might; but when the President has done well, I will claim the right of approving him. I would say—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; and in so doing, I am permitted to say, "Ill done, thou bad and faithless servant." Where we have a right to praise, we have a right to dispraise, and visa versa; and will any one say that there is any thing in censuring misconduct which is inconsistent with a republican form of government? No, sir? whoever may feel it, no one will so. I am therefore against a postponement of the question.

As to the amendment of the gentleman of Massachusetts, I do not know precisely what he means by it; and therefore know not whether I am for or against it. I find language almost literally accordant with it in the message of the President of the U. States. Now, sir, if this be meant as a mere echo of the President's message, that I do call adulteration; that I do not like; it is too kindly even for me; I do not want these echoes. I wish the house to express its opinion; but, after receiving the message of the President of the United States, to breathe it back upon him is really nauseous. I believe the gentleman is a good republican; I extend to him the same charity which I ask for myself. This is a mere error into which he was led from the situation into which the House was drawn. To let the resolution pass entire, would not do; there was no objection to the substance of it, but that it should be adopted as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) moved it, there were a variety of reasons which I will not detail, which rendered it manifestly unjust. It was therefore proper to move an amendment; in this point of view I object to it.

But in another view—as I cannot clearly comprehend the idea intended to be conveyed, I will explain my difficulty to the house. "And furnishes additional evidence of the spirit of accommodation on the part of our government, which has at no time been intermitted." I agree with this; it is true and I am surprised that it escaped the sagacity of the gentleman from Virginia, that as an amendment there can be no objection to it. Has it been intermitted? Interruption necessarily implies commencement. Now, sir, since it commenced has it ever been interrupted? The government of the U. S. since it began to entertain that spirit, has not intermitted it. This is all true, and I cannot object to the substance of it; but I am afraid that I shall be compelled to vote against the amendment, because it is not republican; it is too much of an echo.

Now for the original resolution. I do much like the two words promptitude and frankness. The compliment contained in them is highly merited; and I will proceed to shew it according to my way of judging upon this subject. We have just emerged from that dreadful night of embargo, which had plunged in utter darkness, distress and consternation, this great nation. Yes, sir,

we have emerged from it. It is well now, after having escaped so great a calamity, that we should retrace the causes of that calamity and the means which have been happily employed ultimately to avert it. The original cause of this calamity may be distinctly traced to the issuing of the Berlin decree of the 21st November, 1806, and to the conduct of the American government subsequently to that period in relation to that decree—a conduct (I am free to express my opinion) not calculated for peace and as little for war, calculated to produce no other practical effect than the ruin of ourselves.—By issuing the Berlin decree the French government infringed the rights of the American republic and of the British government. They did an act which by the law of nations they had no right to do, either as it regarded this country or as it regarded England. It was a mode of attack, as it regarded England, to which France had no right to resort. If I may be permitted to simplify this idea, it was as improper for her to have recourse as it would be in fair boxing to knock an adversary after he was down. There are laws of war as well as of peace between nations. You are not permitted legally to do every thing which you have the physical power to do. This need but be mentioned to be clearly perceived by every gentleman. France had not a right to assail her adversary through a neutral and friendly power. France had committed an act unauthorised towards England by the Berlin decree; the interests of G. Britain and of the United States were both injured by the Berlin decree. Their interests and their rights then being mutually attacked, it was a mutual concern necessarily between the two countries. Both were interested in repelling this infraction of neutral rights; and the study of our government should have been, as to this Berlin decree and as to that only, to have made a common cause with Great Britain, and resisted the decree. If that common cause had been so made, a great deal of distress and ruin which has fallen upon the country would have been avoided. Our government, however, was silent upon this subject, though it was in the nature of the thing a common matter between this country and England; and I beg pardon of any fastidious gentlemen that I should think it possible that America and England could have common rights. As Great Britain could not be reached but through us, when she was so reached both had one object; both were assaulted and ought to have made common cause. But what did the government of the U. States? Did it shew at that time a manly front to French injustice and arrogance? Did it consult with the British government what measures should be taken to repel this assault? No, sir, but it took steps (strange to tell) precisely of an opposite character.—The Berlin decree was issued on the 21st of November 1806; the treaty negotiated between Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney and the British commissioners was signed on the 31st December of the same year, say forty days after the issuing the Berlin decree. Did the government of G. Britain, willing to ruin your commerce (and many hold out this idea) make use of this pretext at that time to retaliate upon you? No sir—but let me ask what was the actual state of things? The Berlin decree had been issued; a treaty was digested and signed by the commissioners of the two governments of America and Great Britain, and there was much of friendly intercourse between the two countries. I would demand the manner in which the American government received this decree? And much, I say, for I am not afraid to speak the truth, was to be expected from the American government placing itself as a fair and impartial neutral between the two governments. Do you recollect that the British ministers annexed to the treaty a note in which, pointing to the consideration already mentioned as regarded themselves and the right of France to issue the decree, they said, "Such principles are in themselves extravagant and repugnant to the law of nations; and the pretensions founded on them, though professedly solely against G. Britain, tend to alter the practice of war among civilized nations and utterly to subvert the rights and independence of neutral powers." Did not the Berlin decree tend to do this? And was it not an injury of a new and at the same time of a most frightful character as regarded Great Britain? In this situation, when an attempt was made by her antagonist to keep from her her best customer, and this attempt was an injury to her customer as well as to her, was it a point on which it could have been expected that the British government would have been silent? Would not the British commissioners have forfeited all claims to the confidence of the British nation if upon such a decree they had not done something for themselves? Certainly. I speak of the time when they had only promulgated the

decrees. They signed a note in which said that "They proceed to the signature under the full persuasion that before the ratification of the U. S. the enemy either have formally abandoned or have relinquished his unjust pretensions"—this an unreasonable expectation? Was it unreasonable to hope that the system of justice which the first nation in the world was for the first time practising against us should be abandoned? Certainly not, if it was not, what next did she express desire to have done? "Or (as the British commissioners said) that the government of the U. S. by its conduct or assurances, have given security to his majesty that will not submit to such innovations in established system of maritime law."

It cannot be controverted that upon matter we had a common cause with G. Britain, whether we chose to make it so not. She said, "do you declare, either your conduct or your assurances, that will resist the decree; do something looks towards it; we do not require a specific pledge, but as we are so deeply interested in the manner in which you shall conduct, it become important to us to know what we will do about it?" If such assurances had been given, if steps becoming of dignity of this government had been sued, would the British orders in council have been issued? There never would been occasion for them. But this is not contained in this note; for it continues the

"The undersigned have presented this from an anxious wish that it should be clearly understood on both sides, that, with such an abandonment on the part of the enemy, or such assurances or such conduct on the part of the U. S. his majesty will consider himself bound by the present nature of his commissioners to ratify the treaty, or precluded from adopting such measures as may seem necessary for counteracting the designs of his enemy."

No, sir, was not all this fair? If we consider that Great Britain has rights as we, that one great right was in jeopardy in regard to her interest as well as ours, this arrogance? Was it not reasonable Having common cause with her, should not have made that answer which she would? But what answer did we make? The government of the United States silent with being merely silent? No, so far from giving any intimation we meant to defend itself, the very circumstance of this note was made one of the causes the rejection of this treaty, as the president of the U. S. at the subsequent session Congress declared. He declares that this was one consideration, independent of the note, which induced him to reject the note, thereby clearly shewing that the adoption of that note was considered as so offensive as to have induced him to reject the treaty, if there had been no other cause for it. After this, what, in fairness, could British ministers, bound to assert the rights of their country, do? The United States never gave intimation of the course which they intended to take. In the next the President had told Congress that speaking to him was so offensive, that account if on no other he should have considered himself warranted in rejecting the treaty. Were the British ministers to expect after this that the President would have recommended a resistance of French decrees? No, sir; it would have been giving more faith than we generally give to them or they to us.

[Speech to be continued.]

WEDNESDAY, June 21.
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures made the following report:

The committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred so much the message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the revision of our commercial laws, for the purpose of protecting and fostering the manufactures of the States, and also the petitions and memorials of sundry manufacturers of hats, of cotton goods, of hemp into linen, of shoddy woolen cloths, and of salt, respectfully mit the following

REPORT.

The committee are fully impressed a conviction of the importance, difficulty and delicacy, of the subject submitted a mine which even the industry and various researches of philosophers cannot exhaust. The committee are apprised on this subject men of great science and experience have supported, and do still support, diversity of opinions. With such impressions, they cannot approach it without circumspection. On a review of reports made on the policy of fostering our manufactures, the committee find that the plan therein recommended

They signed a note in which they proceed to the sign full persuasion that before be returned from America of the U. S. the enemy e formally abandoned or laid his unjust pretensions? W able to hope that the system of the first nation in the we first time practising against us abandoned? Certainly not, what next did she express ave done? "Or (as the Bfers said) that the government its conduct or assurances, security to his majesty that admit to such innovations in system of maritime law." Wning wrong in this request, be controverted that upon had a common cause with G neither we chose to make it so said, "do you declare, either or your assurances, that the decree; do something dds it; we do not require a sp but as we are so deeply in manner in which you shall come important to us to kn ill about it." If such assen given, if steps becoming this government had been pu d the British orders in co ssued? There never would have been for them. But this is not in this note; for it continues the signed have presented this nious wish that it should be cle od on both sides, that, with abandonment on the part of such assurances or such cond of the U. S. his majesty will himself bound by the present his commissioners to ratify precluded from adopting s may seem necessary for con designs of his enemy? No all this fair? If we consider Great Britain has rights as w one great right was in jeopardy her interest as well as ours, nce? Was it not reasonable? mon cause with her, should ade that answer which she w hat answer did we make? Wment of the United States or being merely silent? No, in giving any intimation that fend itself, the very circumstance was made one of the causes in this treaty, as the presid S. at the subsequent session declared. He declares that the consideration, independent of t induced him to reject the t clearly shewing that the am note was considered as so offe have induced him to reject here had been no other cause his, what, in fairness, could s, bound to assert the rigt, do? The United States intimation of the course whed to take. In the next plent had told Congress that the h was so offensive, that if on no other he should have himself warranted in rejecting Were the British ministry t that the President would recommend a resistance to us? No, sir; it would have more faith than we genera or they to us. *[Speech to be continued.]*

EDNESDAY, June 21.
TIC MANUFACTURES
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nition of commerce and man whom was referred so much of the President of the United States to the revision of our country, for the purpose of protecting the manufactures of the also the petitions and memorandums of manufacturers of hats, of hemp into linen, of shoddy, and of salt, respectfully wing.

REPORT.
mittee are fully impressed n of the importance, difficult, of the subject submitted, which even the industry and leches of philosophers cannot e committee are apprised, ect men of great science and ve supported, and do still sity of opinions. With they cannot approach it inspection. On a review of le on the policy of fostering our manufactures, the commi plan therein recommended.

pursued has received the support of Congress; and likewise the countenance of the nation, if silence on, and long acquiescence in that plan, can authorise them to infer it. In giving to our manufactures the support necessary to withstand foreign competition, skill and capital, the committee have on all occasions endeavored to avoid the danger of fastening on the community oppressive monopolies. For a manifestation of the solicitude which they have at all times felt, and the caution which has always presided over their deliberations on this interesting subject, they beg leave to refer to the following reports, which they solicit may be taken as parts of the present.

REPORT on the memorials and petitions of sundry manufacturers of gun-powder, &c. &c. 10th February, 1802. 1st vol. of reports, page 217.

— on the petition of sundry manufacturers of paper, &c. &c. 18th February, 1802. Ibid. p. 216.

— on the petition of sundry manufacturers of paper, &c. &c. 8th March, 1802, p. 226.

— on the petition and memorials of sundry calico printers and dyers, &c. &c. 25th January, 1804, page 394.

— on the petition of the president and directors of the N. York Dutchess county slate companies. 15th of November, 1804, p. 491.

— on the memorial and petition of Philadelphia Typographical Society. 22d Jan. 1805, p. 323.

— and on the petitions and memorials of Paul and Joseph W. Revere, and sundry coppersmiths. 21st Jan. 1808, 2d vol. p. 121.

The like spirit which dictated those reports maintains, without any diminution, its influence over the committee, and represses every disposition to depart from restraints, the observance of which becomes indispensable, if the public good be the sole object in view.

The shortness of the present session, and the want of materials, preclude the committee from giving this subject a full investigation. Though the committee have to regret that they are prevented from going into a minute discussion of the advantages that would result from a judicious encouragement of manufactures—Yet they cannot refrain from expressing an opinion that additional duties at this time may be laid with advantage on the importation of certain articles. It must be obvious to every person, on the slightest attention, that the citizens of the United States possess sufficient ingenuity and skill to make up all the articles of wearing apparel and millinery that may be wanting for use. It is no less clear that shot, over and above our own consumption, can be supplied, and that other manufactures, in which lead is the article of chief value, have progressed so rapidly as to deserve the fostering care of government.—The importation of cotton manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope interferes not only with our own cotton manufactures, but also comes into competition with fabrics imported from Europe, made of the cotton of the United States. Manufactories are in operation for supplying, and preparations are in great forwardness for increasing the supply of coarse cotton manufactures. If some encouragement be given to establishments of this description, the probability is that the quantity of these manufactures, equal to the demand, may be supplied. Bed-ticking, of a quality superior to that which is imported, can be had in abundance.

The use of salt as a necessary of life cannot be dispensed with. To keep in the market a quantity commensurate to the consumption of the nation is certainly an object of moment. In times of peace importations of this article are abundant, and the price low; but should the United States at any time be forced into war by a concurrence of inauspicious events—and they have no power to prevent it—the scarcity consequent on such a state of things would greatly increase the price of this article, and the pressure would of course be sensibly and severely felt by that portion of the community least capable of bearing it. The scarcity and high price of salt during the American war produced no little distress. The apprehension lately entertained, that a deficiency in the necessary supply of this article would be the consequence of an interdiction of commerce with the belligerent nations of Europe and their dependencies, gave rise to some objections, not easily removed, against the adoption of that measure. To prevent effectually a want of salt, on the occurrence of any event, is certainly an object deserving the serious attention of Congress. Assurances are made with confidence that a supply of this article can be furnished by our town manufactures, equal to the demand, if encouragement be given by a moderate duty on imported salt. A

nation erects a solid basis for the support and maintenance of its independence and prosperity, whose policy is to draw from its native sources, all articles of the first necessity. As the encouragement sought can be given, it is very respectfully submitted to the consideration of the house, whether the manufacture of salt is not, in a national point of view, an object of primary importance, and highly deserving its patronage.

The committee with great deference submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That additional duties ought to be laid on the following articles imported into the United States, viz.

On ready made clothing and millinery, two and one half per cent. ad valorem.

On cotton manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, on bed-ticking and on corduroys, and fustians two and one half per centum ad valorem—and on shot and other manufactures in which lead is the article of chief value, one half per cent. per pound.

Resolved, That a duty of eight cents per bushel on imported salt, would give encouragement to the manufacture of that article in the U. States.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, June 26.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

Saturday the committee of the whole house on the contested election of William Baylies, after five o'clock without coming to a decision, reported progress, and the house adjourned.)

Mr. Sheffey withdrew his resolution offered some days ago concerning the Batture and offered three others on the same subject. The first authorises the restoration of the Batture to Edward Livingston, which he was forcibly divested of in January 1808, the second authorises the President if in his opinion the claim of the United States will justify the expense to appoint three referees to hear and determine such claim on the part of government and the individual; and the third authorises the President to compromise with the individual claimant and to institute legal proceeding on the claim to the Batture in the supreme court of the United States.

The first resolution was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow—ayes 45, nays 38. Motion carried to refer the other two to the same committee on the first resolution.

On motion the committee of the whole house was discharged from the further consideration of the non-intercourse bill, and the house took it up.

Mr. Jackson moved an amendment excepting from the restrictions on vessels bound to France, those under the orders of government.—Carried.

Mr. Sheffey again offered his amendment, permitting the entry of vessels of war, of nations with which commercial intercourse is allowed.

Mr. Jackson moved an amendment to the amendment, to be inserted after the words *is allowed*, in these terms—"whenever a full and satisfactory adjustment of existing differences shall have been made with such nation."

And debate arose thereon.

From the New York Gazette.

Further translations from our Dutch papers, with appropriate remarks by the gentleman who favored us with them.

VIENNA, April 12.

It is expected that the emperor will return here about the 20th of this month, from the army. The prince of Schwarzenberg, will leave his post as minister at the court of St. Petersburg, and take a command in the army. One of our ministers at another court, is to be appointed in his place.

The English charge de affairs Stewart, will await here the arrival of an ambassador from his country.

The advanced corps of the Austrian army, with which there are some battalions of the militia, called free corps, are now commanded by the renowned prince John of Lichtenstein, one of the richest noblemen at our court.

In Bohemia they are raising a free corps, amounting to about 10,000 men.

NUREMBERG, April 21.

Yesterday a detachment of Austrian light troops, commanded by major Megger, en-

tered this town, and were followed by the riders of the same nation. These troops are a part of light Bohemian corps.

AUGSBURG, April 21.

The day before yesterday, a number of troops marched through here. The posts from Munich has not arrived since the Austrians took possession of that city. A strong cannonade was heard in the direction of Fraysingen. The seat of war is drawing towards the borders of Donau. As yet we have no official account of the Austrian skirmishes. In a short time a decisive battle must take place.

[The other accounts contained in the latest Dutch paper, unite in saying, that on the 21st April, a battle took place on the banks of the Donau, between the united Bavarian and Wurtemberg armies and two regiments of French cuirassiers, the whole directed by the French emperor in person, on the one side, and the Austrian army.—Nothing is now said of the archduke Charles, and, as prince Lichtenstein, who commanded the advanced guard of the Austrian army, is said to be wounded; it is probable that only that part of the Austrians were engaged in the above mentioned battle, which certainly was not a general engagement, and even the result of it is very much to be questioned; as the reports in the Dutch papers are vague and unsatisfactory. If the French had really got any advantage, would there not have been official bulletins immediately issued, and sent express to the king of Holland? It has hitherto always been the case, and which would have reached Amsterdam on the 25th or 26th of April; but now the only account we have in Dutch papers is that pretended to be received from Ludwigsburg, a German village, under the control of the king of Bavaria, and which is neither circumstantial or official, nor coming from the French head-quarters.

It is also to be remarked, that the position and strength of the Austrian armies seem to be entirely unknown to their enemies, not a word on this head appearing in the Dutch papers. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we are inclined to think that the Austrian cause is not desperate; and hope that the arch-duke Charles will yet succeed in rescuing his country from the fangs of the GREAT UPSURPER.]

By order of the standing committee,

G. Deneale, Sec'y.

June 24.

THE Members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby requested to attend a regular stated meeting of the said Society, at Mr. Caton's hotel, on TUESDAY the fourth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. They will be attended by the Children of the Washington Free School, for the purpose of exhibition and examination, and particularly the scholars who have been placed in the Latin school at the expense of the Society.

By order of the standing committee,

G. Deneale, Sec'y.

June 24.

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE,
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING JUNE 28,
Will be opened for the second and last
operations here of the

INFANT ROSCIUS.

He has received the decided admiration and surprise of the President of the U. States, the Heads of Departments, the well known orator Mr. Ogilvie, and every person of judgment, sensibility and taste, that has ever heard him. That the gentle and enlightened citizens of Alexandria possess these in an eminent degree, is proverbial—it is therefore hoped they will not suffer this AMERICAN Bud on this occasion to

"Waste his sweetness on the desert air."

PART 1st.

Othello's apology for his marriage.

Hamlet's advice to the players.

Hotspr's description of a Fop.

PART 2d.

Shakespeare's Seven Ages.

Cato's Soliloquy on the immortality of the Soul.

Song, "The Hobbies." The Lady's hobby the Sailors, the Soldiers, the Beaux, the Americans, and his own hobby.

PART 3d.

Description of a Country Ale House.—Goldsmit.

The Cameleon.—Merrick.

Song, "The Jack Daw."

PART 4th AND LAST.

Clarence's Dream.

Description of a Country School-Master.—Goldsmith.

Description of Mab Queen of the Fairies.

The whole will finish with the

SONG OF KING ARTHUR

From the Burletta of Tom Thumb.

Doors will open at 7, and to commence at half past seven.

Music shall be provided—and proper officers stationed in the house to keep the most perfect tranquillity.

June 26.

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hoog, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outbuildings, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,

John Muncaster,

Executors

Mar. 125.

Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE ONLY BY
James Kennedy, sen.
BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET
The following highly valuable MEDICINE
Price 3 Dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S NATURE'S RESTORATIVE, A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumption, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have displaced every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bended under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into) this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with by those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is part whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which, as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laudable remark however is too often forgotten whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting effort to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheum., Lambago, Weakness of the Joints, Sins, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the hump and every species of Rheumatic Pains in whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten—those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their peripatetic duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Main, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton—complete certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,
HAS FOR SALE,
2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the
bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and

New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations.

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and

buckets.

Do. inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's

Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Pa-

per, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco,

Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families,

a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats,

Painter of Paris, &c.

April 17.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for

sale, at his house on Washington-street, op-

posite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces.

Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN A WAY, from the subscriber, about

six weeks since, a negro woman named LID-

DY, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, she is

a black likely woman, has remarkable thin

lips and her nose is not flat, has lost most of

her fore teeth, she had a variety of cloathing

not recollect. It is supposed she is lurking

about Alexandria as her husband lives

with Mr. Robert Anderson. She is a very

noted woman in this town having lived with

in a few years in several families before I

bought her. The above reward will be paid

for apprehending and securing her in jail so

that I get her again, and reasonable charges

I brought home.

Peter Sherron.

June 13.

YARWOOD'S

Patent Washing Machine.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture

Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine,

which by daily experience proves to answer

the intended purpose, and for which the de-

mand is great. He has already disposed of

his right to the state of Maryland, and some

counties in Virginia, and is willing to dispose

of rights for counties in the different states to

the southward of the Potomac river, and also

for the territory of Louisiana. Masters of

vessels will find it particularly useful.

Wm. C. Newton,

Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

June 22.

A further proof of Yarwood's useful Washing

Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial,

Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine

to answer fully the intended purpose of wash-

ing cloaths of every description, and do hereby

recommend them to the public as a great

saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given un-

der our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann

M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth De-

ven, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown,

Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick,

Susanna Rounseville, Elizabeth Wilson, Eli-

zabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsen-

ger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Kendall,

Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey.

Any person who wishes to purchase ready-

made Machines, can be supplied by calling

on the subscriber or John Troup, who is now

manufacturing them on Alfred street, Alex-

andria.

I wish to employ from 15 to 20 hands who

can work at the Jowers' business—also I will

sell out my Grocery Store at the Potomac

bridge, if applied to soon; for which I will

give a short credit on a part; or I will take

part in part pay. The purchaser can have

the store house which is a good stand for bu-

siness.

Wm. C. Newton.

FOR SALE,

Mrs. Law's FARM, near this town.

Terms, which will be very accommodat-

ing, made known by WALTER JONES, Esq.

in Washington.

May 30.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a deed of trust made by ELISHA JANNEY to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, will be exposed to public sale, at the coffee house, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 10th day of next month, at 12 o'clock, the following Property, viz.

One half acre of Ground, situate at the south east corner of Duke and Royal-streets, on which there are two excellent brick dwelling houses, one of which is an elegant three story house built within the last year, finished in the handsomest style, and calculated to accommodate a large family—This lot will be divided if required, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold, The Wharf of the said Elisha Janney, with the improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Prince street.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold, An unimproved half acre Lot of Ground, situated at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets.

ALSO,

A small House and Lot, situated on an alley east of Union between Duke and Wolf streets.

ALSO,

A small Farm, lying upon the Leesburg road, about three miles from town, on which there is a tolerable good frame dwelling house and kitchen. The farm consists of about twelve acres of land under a good enclosure, good orchards, a good well of water, and is in a high state of cultivation, having at present a growing crop upon it.

Terms of sale of the above mentioned property will be—Ten per cent. on the amount of the purchase money payable within 60 days, by good negotiable notes well endorsed—for the residue a credit will be given of one, two and three years, in equal payments, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payments will be required.

Any person inclining to purchase any part of the above mentioned property, and wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them on application to Mr. Elisha Janney, or to Mr. Michael Cleary.

Richard M. Scott, Trustee.

June 19—20.

Stawis

20,000 Dollars.

BLACK RIVER LOTTERY.

No. 2.

On the 33rd day's drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to 20,000 dollars. There is also in the wheel one prize of 1000 dollars, 3 of 500, 13 of 200, and 36 of 100 dollars.

Present price of Tickets 12 dollars.

For sale by

ROBERT GRAY.

June 20.

Just Published,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED

ABAELLINO,

THE BRAVO OF VENICE.

Translated from the German, by M. G. Lewis, the well known author of the Castle Spectre, Monk, Adelgitha &c. &c. Price, handsomely bound, one dollar—the English edition sold at one dollar seventy five cents.

What black Musician conjures up this fiend? What, do you tremble, are ye all afraid? Alas, I blaine ye not, for ye are mortal, And mortal eyes cannot endure the devil—Avanta, thou dreadful Minister of Hell.

RICHARD III.

In justice to this